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10/541,436	07/05/2005	Tatsunobu Ando	450100-04896	6377
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William S Frommer Frommer Lawrence & Haug 745 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10151			VANCHY JR, MICHAEL J	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/541,436	Applicant(s) ANDO, TATSUNOBU
	Examiner MICHAEL VANCHY JR	Art Unit 2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 January 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3-11 and 13 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,3-11 and 13 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1668)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 01/28/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. Objections made in previous office action have been withdrawn based on amendment.
3. Claims 2 and 12 have been canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. A program is non-statutory matter, however this can be corrected by stating "a program encoded on a computer-readable medium..."

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
2. **Claims 1, 3-11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Califano et al., 6,041,133 and further in view of Fujii et al., 6,233,348 B1.**

The examiner takes into account that even though Califano et al. is silent on taking the area of the triangle, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to calculate the area based on the lengths of the sides acquired by Califano et al. (Fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-42) using, but not limited to, a formula such as Heron's formula (also called Hero's formula).

Regarding claim 1, Califano teaches a fingerprint information processing apparatus (Fig. 1A and col. 2, lines 4-9) characterized by comprising: first detection means for detecting from a fingerprint image first feature points which of are either ridge bifurcations or ridge endings of a fingerprint (Fig. 2 and col. 5, lines 22-27); first generation means for generating a triangle which connects three arbitrary points close to one another from among the plurality of first feature points (Fig. 2 and col. 5, lines 31-33), wherein the first generation means uses the sorted first feature points to generate the triangle (Fig. 2 and col. 5, lines 31-33); first calculation means for calculating an area and a length of each side of the triangle generated by the first generation means (Fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-42); and storage means for storing the area and the length of each side of the triangle calculated by the first calculation means (Fig. 1A, Abstract and col. 1, lines 47-49).

Califano is silent on finding the center point of a registered image, however Fujii teaches finding the center point of a fingerprint (Fig. 30A-B and col. 37, lines 59-64) and then finding the distances from the center point of feature points (Fig. 30A-B, col. 37, line 64 to col. 38 line 10). As the applicant points out, Fujii determines the center point of the fingerprint and does not find the center of the actual image. However, the examiner points out that this is merely a simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results. Both the applicant and Fujii use their independent centers for matching the taken fingerprint image with a registered image. The difference is that Fujii takes the center of the actual fingerprint, thus creating a more accurate identification. The applicant takes the center of the image, which is computationally faster to determine and yields quicker and easier results, however, is not as accurate. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fujii to determine the center of the image, and then determine the

distances of the featured points from that specified center, for quicker and easier computation since taking the center of an image is notoriously well known in the art.

Califano et al. describes in the Abstract creating "subsets" and a "key is generated that characterizes the fingerprint in the vicinity of the selected subset." Even though it is not explicitly stated, these subsets and keys are formed for the purposes of sorting the feature points of different fingerprints. In Figure 9, Califano et al. sorts the sides of each triangle in a predetermined manner, as stated "the ordering may be accomplished by first selecting the largest of the three sides associated with the triplet (col. 9, lines 1-15)." However Califano et al. is silent on using the distance between the center point and the feature points for means of sorting. Fujii et al. establishes the feature points and the coordinates, type, and direction of each feature point, including their distances from the center (Fig. 30A-B, col. 37, line 64 to col. 38 line 10). Taking the sorting means for feature points in Califano et al. and using it for the distances found in Fujii et al., would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention. Since Califano et al. already states that it can order distances based on the sides of the triangle it would be obvious to also sort based on distance from the center.

Regarding claim 3, Califano et al. teaches the three first feature points which constitute the one triangle are, respectively, the first point, the second point and the third point (Fig. 2 and col. 5, lines 31-33).

However Califano et al. fails to teach the following limitations that Fujii et al. does:

Fujii et al. teaches the information processing apparatus as described in claim 1, wherein: the first detection means further detects second feature points which are the other between the ridge bifurcations and the ridge endings, and further including second calculation means for calculating at least one of a distance and a direction between a first point and a fourth point which is the one of the second feature points that is closest to the first point, at least either a distance and a direction between a second point and a fifth point which is the one of the second feature points that is closest to the second point, and at least one of a distance and a direction between a third point and a sixth

point which is the one of the second feature points that is closest to the third point (Fig. 30A-B, col. 18, lines 55-58, and col. 37, line 64 to col. 38 line 10); the storage means further stores at least one of the distance and the direction calculated by the second calculation means, between the first point and the fourth point, between the second point and the fifth point, and between the third point and the sixth point (Abstract and col. 1, lines 47-49).

The examiner takes into account that Fujii et al. doesn't specifically use "first, second, third..." points but does take the distance and direction of feature points, which can be the points specified by the applicant.

Taking the combined teachings of Califano et al. and Fujii et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate more distances between more feature points to increase the accuracy of identifying a positive match between stored fingerprints and the one in question.

Regarding claim 4, Fujii et al. teaches a calculation means calculates at least one of the distance and the direction between the first point and the fourth point, between the second point and the fifth point, and between the third point and the sixth point by using the sorted second feature points (Fig. 30A-B and col. 37, line 64 to col. 38 line 10).

The examiner takes into account that Fujii et al. doesn't specifically use "first, second, third..." points but does take the distance and direction of feature points, which can be the points specified by the applicant.

However Fujii et al. fails to teach the following limitations that Califano et al. does: A sorting means (Abstract).

Califano et al. describes in the Abstract creating "subsets" and a "key is generated that characterizes the fingerprint in the vicinity of the selected subset." Even though it is not explicitly stated, these subsets and keys are formed for the purposes of sorting the feature points of different fingerprints. In Figure 9, Califano et al. sorts the sides of each triangle in a predetermined manner, as stated "the ordering may be accomplished by first selecting the largest of the three sides associated with the triplet.

(col. 9, lines 1-15)" However, Califano et al. is silent on using the distance between the center point and the feature points for means of sorting. Fujii et al. establishes the feature points and the coordinates, type, and direction of each feature point, including their distances from the center (Fig. 30A-B, col. 37, line 64 to col. 38 line 10). Taking the sorting means for feature points in Califano et al. and using it for the distances found in Fujii et al., would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention. Since Califano et al. already states that it can order distances based on the sides of the triangle it would be obvious to also sort based on distance from the center.

Re claim 5, the information processing apparatus (Fig. 1A and col. 2, lines 4-9) as described in claim 1, further comprising: second calculation means for calculating an area and a length of each side of the triangle generated by the second generation means (col. 1, lines 60-66) and (Fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-42); and comparison means for comparing an area and a length of each side of the triangle stored in the storage means with the area and the length of each side of the triangle of the fingerprint image subject to collation calculated by the second calculation means (Abstract).

Regarding claim 6, see rejection made to claim 1, for it addresses the rejection made to the apparatus of this method.

Regarding claim 7, see rejection made to claim 1, for it addresses the rejection made to the apparatus of this computer-readable medium.

Regarding claim 8, see rejection made to claim 1, for it addresses the rejection made to the apparatus of this program.

Regarding claim 9, see rejection made to claim 1, for it addresses all the limitations of claim 9, excluding the comparison means. Califano teaches a comparison means for comparing the area and the length of each side of the triangle of the fingerprint image subject to collation, which are calculated by the first calculation means, with an area and a length of each side of a triangle of a fingerprint image previously stored (Abstract).

Regarding claim 10, Califano et al. teaches the three first feature points which constitute the one triangle are, respectively, the first point, the second point and the third point.

A comparison means comparing an area and a length of each side of the triangle of the fingerprint image subject to collation, which are calculated by the first calculation means and the second calculation means

However Califano et al. fails to teach the following limitations that Fujii et al. does:

Fujii et al. teaches the information processing apparatus (Fig. 1A and col. 2, lines 4-9) as described in claim 9, wherein: the first detection means further detects second feature points which are the other one of the ridge bifurcations and the ridge endings; and further includes second calculation means for calculating at least one of a distance or a direction between a first point and a fourth point which is the one of the second feature points that is closest to the first point, at least one of a distance and a direction between a second point and a fifth point which is the one of the second feature points that is closest to the second point, and at least one of a distance and a direction between a third point and a sixth point which is the one of the second feature points that is closest to the third point (Fig. 30A-B, col. 18, lines 55-58, and col. 37, line 64 to col. 38 line 10).

As well as at least one of the distance and the direction of the fourth point relative to the first point, of the fifth point relative to the second point, and of the sixth point relative to the third point, with an area and a length of each side of the triangle of the stored fingerprint image as well as at least one of the distance and the direction of the fourth point relative to the first point, of the fifth point relative to the second point, and of the sixth point relative to the third point of the fingerprint image subject to collation (Fig. 30A-B, col. 18, lines 55-58, and col. 37, line 64 to col. 38 line 10).

The examiner takes into account that Fujii et al. doesn't specifically use "first, second, third..." points but does take the distance and direction of feature points, which can be the points specified by the applicant.

Taking the combined teachings of Califano et al. and Fujii et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate more distances between more feature points to increase the accuracy of identifying a positive match between stored fingerprints and the one in question.

Regarding claim 11, see rejection made to claim 9, for it addresses the rejection made to the apparatus of this method.

Regarding claim 13, see rejection made to claim 9, for it addresses the rejection made to the apparatus of this computer-readable medium.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 01/28/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant's argument that neither Fujii nor Califano teach "detecting a center point which is a center of the registered image." Califano is silent on finding the center point of a registered image, however Fujii teaches finding the center point of a fingerprint (Fig. 30A-B and col. 37, lines 59-64) and then finding the distances from the center point of feature points (Fig. 30A-B, col. 37, line 64 to col. 38 line 10). As the applicant points out, Fujii determines the center point of the fingerprint and does not find the center of the actual image. However, the examiner points out that this is merely a simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results. Both the applicant and Fujii use their independent centers for matching the taken fingerprint image with a registered image. The difference is that Fujii takes the center of the actual fingerprint, thus creating a more accurate identification. The applicant takes the center of the image, which is computationally faster to determine and yields quicker and easier results, however, is not as accurate. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fujii to determine the center of the image, and then determine the distances of the featured points from that specified center, for quicker and easier computation since taking the center of an image is notoriously well known in the art.

Conclusion

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL VANCHY JR whose telephone number is (571)270-1193. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Samir Ahmed can be reached on (571) 272-7413. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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